

RED CHINA PRESS REVEALS BROAD PATTERN OF UNREST ON MAINLAND

Literally hundreds of cases of resistance to the Peiping regime, involving persons in all walks of life, and especially strong among students and professors, have been recorded by the Chinese Communist press and radio.

Much of the opposition flared into the open after Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung initiated his "let one hundred flowers bloom, let diverse schools of thought contend" movement in May, 1956, and later his "rectification" campaign -- which invited criticism of the Communist party from both inside and outside of party ranks -- in February, 1957.

The "rectification" campaign, which got off to a flying start early in May, was checked abruptly a few weeks later as outspoken complaints mounted against party monopoly of the state and generally unsatisfactory relations between the party and the non-party masses.

In the ensuing and relentless campaign which Peiping launched in June, 1957, against its critics, or "rightists" as they are labelled by the regime, thousands of intellectuals, students, non-Communists and even party members have been condemned for their opposition views and forced to confess their "ideological errors."

(As an example of the extent of the campaign to wipe out all criticism, the newspaper Ta Kung Pao of Tientsin says that in the two-month period ending August 27 of this year 226 opponents of the regime in industry and commerce alone had been "exposed" in eight major cities.

Student riots have been reported in at least ten provinces, all of them stemming from dissatisfaction with Peiping's regimented policy toward education. The student group, one of the most vocal of the

dissident elements, complains particularly against restrictions on educational opportunities, the cut-back in the number of students permitted to attend classes this year, and to bring assigned jobs upon graduation without being consulted.

The following data, taken from Communist sources during June, July and August, 1957, lists the trouble spots in each province and shows the broad pattern of unrest in Communist China today.

Hupei Province

Nineteen colleges and higher institutions of learning in the Wuhan area (comprising the cities of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang) rioted and came out with anti-regime slogans (reported in Cheng-Chiang Jih Pao, July 2, 1957).

Over 1,000 students rioted in the Hanyang area and smashed local Communist party offices. (reported in Hupei Ching-nien Pao, July 12, 1957. Three leaders of the riot, including a school principal and a teacher, were executed; four others were sentenced to from five to 15 years imprisonment (reported in New China News Agency, September 6, 1957.)

Fukien Province

Amoy University students staged an anti-Communist riot, wrecked the office of the president and publicly cursed Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung (reported by Fukien Daily, July 7, 1957).

Shantung Province

Shantung Normal School students demonstrated at an anti-Communist rally (reported by Peiping People's Daily, July 28, 1957.)

Chekiang Province

New China News Agency (August 12, 1957) reported riots and anti-regime demonstrations had taken place in the following schools in the Hangchow area: Chekiang University, Chekiang Agricultural College, Chekiang Medical School, Chekiang Normal School, and Chekiang Central Art Institute.

Kwangtung Province

Students at South China Normal School and Chung Shan University rioted in protest against Communist regimentation in schools and colleges (reported in Nanfang Daily, July 11, 1957).

Seven universities and technical colleges, including Chung-Shan University, South China Engineering School, South China Agricultural School, South China Normal School, Chung-Shan Medical School, School of Chinese Medicine of Canton, and Canton Normal School, took part in an anti-regime organization, "The Freedom Forum," and declared unconstitutional the Communist plan to discredit the "rightists" in the "rectification" campaign (reported in Kung Shang Daily, an independent Hong Kong newspaper, quoting Communist sources, July 16, 1957.)

Kansu Province

Students at the University of Lanchow launched a movement demanding that party cadres leave the administration of the school to the professors (reported by New China News Agency, August 15, 1957.)

Liaoning Province

Students rioted in the Port Arthur area and at Dairen Engineering College because of compulsory assignment to jobs (reported by

Im-ta Daily, August 30, 1957).

Szechuan Province

Students at the Second Normal School of Chengtu rioted and invaded the administrative center because they were assigned jobs after their graduation without being consulted (reported by Kung Shang Daily, July 16, 1957). Students also protested Communist control of schools (reported by Szechuan Daily, July 25, 1957).

Hopeh Province

Student riots took place at Nankai University in Tientsin, Peiping University, People's University and Tsinghua University. The students charged that since 1952 the Chinese mainland has been ruled by the three vices - subjectivism, bureaucratism and sectarianism.

Kiangsu Province

Shanghai Middle School students rioted in protest against "Communist dictatorship," enumerating ten crimes committed by the regime (reported by Kung Shang Daily, July 16, 1957).

Shansi Province

Taiyuan Middle School revealed an anti-Communist organization named the "China Revolutionary Party" was active in inciting riots and the destruction of government property (reported in United Journal, New York, quoting Communist sources, August 22, 1957).